



IN THE REDWOODS . . . At Butano—stumps free if we don't succeed . . . *Moulin Photo*

# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

*April  
1951*

## Miscellany

\$100 will buy a big tree  
\$25 will buy a small one  
Stumps free if we don't succeed.

### A SIERRA CLUB GROVE

Wouldn't it be most appropriate if a Sierra Club Grove in Butano Forest could be established? It would be a lasting and living reminder that the Sierra Club carries into action that part of our creed which declares that we will preserve the scenic areas in California and beyond its borders.

In the month immediately ahead the Butano Forest Associates will be campaigning to raise \$150,000 from residents of the Bay Area to complete the \$785,000 cash fund which is required to purchase 2,500 acres of the Butano.

We believe that Sierra Club members will want to respond to this appeal for funds and that the purchase and dedication of a Sierra Club Grove should be our contribution towards this campaign. Our goal will be to

raise at least \$5,000. Every dollar you contribute will bear 100 per cent interest because it releases a dollar from the State Beaches and Parks Acquisition Fund. Thus our \$5,000 will be matched by \$5,000 from this fund, making a total of \$10,000 available for the purchase of the grove.

The Bay Area and Loma Prieta Chapters are putting the full weight of their organizations to work to raise these funds. However, we know that many other Sierra Club members outside the Bay Area and Loma Prieta Chapters have supported the Butano project in the past and will welcome the opportunity to help once more.

Letters outlining the need and asking for contributions are being sent to all Bay Area and Loma Prieta Chapter members. For all other club members this *Bulletin* will be the only urging received. So why not act now? Make a contribution towards the purchase of a Sierra Club Grove in Butano Forest. Send your contribution to: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4.

JOHN R. BARNARD

### OUTING-DEPOSIT RULES CHANGED

THE OUTING COMMITTEE announces the return of the split-deposit system originated by Miss Virginia Ferguson in the early 'thirties. Under this system full deposit is not required at the time reservations are made—half the announced cost of the trip is all that now need be paid when a reservation is made for the various Wilderness Outings. The balance is payable by the date of the deposit deadlines indicated for the various trips in the February *Bulletin*.

A few places are still open on some of the trip periods; many places on others. Trip leaders are hoping that the change in proce-

dures will hasten the members' decisions about their summer plans in order that the final outing plans may move swiftly.

Incidentally, if any member has fears that the odd winter which has just passed has not left enough snow in the country, he can rest his fears. At the elevations in the Sierra to be visited by the outings—the two-mile-high level—snowfall was very nearly normal, exceeding normal in places. The trip leaders are more concerned about the opening of high passes, what with recent additions to the snow pack.

D. R. B.

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# Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 36

APRIL, 1951

NUMBER 4

...TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE PRIMEVAL MOUNTAIN SCENE...

## For the April Record

### *Duncan McDuffie*

The death of Duncan McDuffie, on April 21, has saddened conservationists across the country. The full story of his achievements in conservation, in his work with the Yosemite Advisory Board, The Save-the-Redwoods League, the Sierra Club, and other organizations has long needed telling. William E. Colby, who knows the story well, has been asked to prepare it for the 1952 magazine number.

When that story is more widely known we are sure that there will be many thousands who will share the thought spoken by Howard Zahniser just a few weeks ago, as he first looked upon the magnificence of the Prairie Creek redwood preserves—"Thank God for Duncan McDuffie!"

It was said of Stephen Mather that there would never be an end to the good that he had done. It must be said too of Duncan McDuffie.

### *John Muir Scholarships*

In order to expand their work, which is to promote conservation education and encourage coöperation in conservation efforts, the California Conservation Council is again sponsoring John Muir Scholarships. Realizing that few teachers have the background that enables them to integrate the study of conservation into their individual subjects, the Council wishes to encourage the attendance of teachers and group leaders at the summer workshops, camps or institutes which offer special training in natural science and conservation of natural resources.

The John Muir Scholarships provide from \$15 to \$50 tuition for such courses, which are given at the Audubon Nature Camp, Fresno State College, Humboldt State College, San Diego State College, West Coast Nature School (San Jose), and University of California Institute of Nature Study and Conservation, Santa Barbara. Contributions for scholarships may be sent to J. D. Paxton, Treasurer, California Conservation Council, County National Bank, P. O. Box 1109, Santa Barbara.

### *Junior Naturalists*

Out at the Junior Museum of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, young naturalists are learning about conservation by learning about nature and its fascinating ways firsthand. For Conservation Week their four-page pamphlet "The Junior Naturalist" ran three clear, succinct, and telling statements by three thirteen-year-olds, of which Barbara Hoffma's is one:

#### THE DAM WEDGE

Are our National Parks being subtly and skillfully taken from us? These parks for one reason or another have been set aside for posterity.

Dinosaur National Monument is considered a notable combination of geological, scenic, biological, and archeological values and is distinctive of its kind. It has one of the most valuable fossil deposits in the world.

The Bureau of Reclamation proposes to build a dam here. They say it is a good site and would add recreational features, but

*[continued on page 11]*

# Letters

Keesler Air Force Base, March 27  
SIERRA CLUB—I have been saving a long while to be able to invest in a life membership to the Sierra Club. I say *invest* because I expect this money to go to a cause which yields far richer rewards than any percentage. In this crazy world of encroachment and controls we must never lose sight of one of our greatest heritages—the freedom offered by nature herself. Nothing can maintain sanity and peace of mind so effectively! Of the many fronts we must guard in this world today protection of our forests and natural scenery is one of the most important.

Although I will be unable to directly participate in Sierra Club activities for the next few years, I would like to invest now . . .

RICHARD E. WYMAN

• Your letter of 27 March 1951 demonstrating your faith in the purposes and momentum of the Sierra Club is tremendously encouraging for us who are guiding the course of the club.

Your message, backed by your "investment," as you cogently put it, in a life membership, carries additional force coming from a young man who is facing up to the "many fronts we must guard today."

We are happy to enroll you as a Life Member and to enclose your certificate.

Dick Leonard joins me in wishing you many years to enjoy the freedoms we are striving to preserve.

LEWIS F. CLARK, *President*

Painted Canyon Ranch  
Portal, Arizona, March 28

EDITOR—You might call this an ex-High Tripper's lament! The February *Bulletin* arrived today and I read from cover to cover about the 1951 Wilderness Outings. It made my mouth water and, I might add, you did a fine piece of writing, as did the others, in presenting the summer's trips so that anyone, except a confirmed darkling plainsman, would want to go.

But what is a mountain man with a brand new set of high places to explore going to do? He can't be in two places at once. And so, I'll have to compromise and think of myself not as an ex-High Tripper, but as a prospective future Sierran in the years to come.

Right now, I'm planning a series of back packing expeditions (in a country where "it's better to be dead than afoot!") for the spring and fall. This will take in a good part of Arizona's high spots as well as an exploration of

the 567,000-acre Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico's Mogollon Mountains.

This is fascinating country and nobody seems to have written about it. So I've staked out my claim and will hammer away until the nuggets seem to be exhausted. So you'll at least know that there are some high trips being taken down this way come spring.

I note that the predicted precipitation upturn looks as if it had come in the Sierra—but my crystal ball didn't indicate that you would have to go 10,000 feet to get the snow. I've ordered a new one.

WELDON F. HEALD

American Alpine Club  
New York City, March 22

EDITOR—Thank you very much indeed for the new *Handbook* and the new *Starr Guide*. Both are just fine and typical of the splendid publications of the Sierra Club (I wish we could do as well!) The *Handbook* is very interesting and the pictures lovely. I was glad to read that page about *Sierra* or *Sierras*. Very good!

HELEN I. BUCK, *Librarian*

Stanford University, March 26

EDITOR—Thank you very much for the complimentary copy of the February *Sierra Club Bulletin*. I am much interested to see the *Bulletin* and to read of the work you are doing toward true conservation of wilderness and wild life. I am deeply interested in this type of work, and although I shall probably not be physically able to participate in your activities, I shall try to stimulate other persons who can to do so.

MYRA KEEN

San Francisco

SIERRA CLUB—Enclosed find check for yearly dues. I would like to express my opinion that the *Bulletin* is not worth the amount of the subscription price. I cannot see where it performs any function whatsoever not performed by the *Annual* and the *Vodeler*. I feel it should be made to perform a valuable function for the club or else be done away with.

BERT LINDSLEY

• Member Lindsley perhaps does not realize that what he calls the *Bulletin* includes the *Annual*, which costs the full dollar if bought separately, so he is getting the monthlies free! If he doesn't like them we suggest he pass them on to someone who might. Also we are open to suggestion about what would improve them.

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## How Much Wilderness Can We Afford to Lose?

By HOWARD ZAHNISER\*

IT IS A great privilege for me to attend this second wilderness conference sponsored by the Sierra Club and to feel again the warmth of a California welcome.

I am glad that life has brought me in touch with Californians, that I have been able to be here in your native surroundings occasionally and also that I have had the privilege of associating in Washington with Californians who have even endured the East in their devotion to national interests. I am thinking especially at this time, as are many conservationists, of Newton B. Drury, and I should like to express here my appreciation of his California contribution this past decade to the cause of wilderness preservation in our national park system. My confidence in his integrity and devotion has been deep and proven, and it is firmer now than it has ever been. It is a good example of how an association with Californians has enriched me and supported me with good examples, inspiration, and encouragement. I am sorry that Mr. Drury is terminating his directorship of the National Park Service, but I am glad to be able to congratulate California on his assumption of leadership in your state park program—which, indeed, is of great importance to all of us who are concerned with wilderness.

The Wilderness Society and all the other conservation organizations that have their headquarters in Washington, D.C.—or in Chicago or New York—have the deepest respect for the Sierra Club—for its integrity, its strength, its skill and effectiveness, as for its generosity in coöperation.

I know of no organization that is so genuinely regional and so thoroughly national. I suppose that is partly because it is the good fortune of the Sierra Club to have as its regional concern a wilderness treasure that is truly national, but it is also due, I am sure, to the intelligence and devotion to the na-

tional interest which characterize the leaders and members of the Sierra Club.

I am happy indeed to be here to profit by these associations, to be able thus to keep the more vital these relationships that are so strengthening to me, and to represent, if I may, the interest and gratitude of many others who have not been able at this time to journey so far. Our undertaking to preserve wilderness in the public interest for the sake of everyone for all time—but at present with the understanding and support of such a small proportion of our citizens—certainly charges us with a heavy individual responsibility. We can mutually discharge this responsibility only as conservationists everywhere are concerned with wilderness anywhere—anywhere that it still lives.

AS I SEE IT, we can no longer afford to lose wilderness. We have already used up and lost so much that any further loss is a sacrifice, a sacrifice to be made only under the most extreme compulsion. The tenseness of our present situation as civilized, cultured human beings is that so many of us do not sense *what sacrifice*.

Two years ago, after I had confronted the first wilderness conference dinner with a discussion entitled "Wilderness: 1969?" and was safely on the train returning east, I was very much impressed by a report I came across in a March 28, 1949, issue of *Life*, of an "Intercollegiate Bull Session" on the future of the human race. I was especially interested in the dictum of one described as a "young man from Cal Tech." He said:

"Riding home on the bus after school gives me an odd feeling—here are all these people, . . . and they don't realize what is happening. . . . What's actually going to happen is that everything is going to be *different* . . . There's going to be a bigger difference between human customs in 1969 and today than there is between today's customs and those of 1949 B.C. . . . When I'm at school and things seem pretty routine I

\* Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society; Editor, *The Living Wilderness*. From an Address at the Second Wilderness Conference Dinner, March 30, 1951.



forget what we're doing and where we're going—and then I'll think of the gene studies that probably will change the human race in the next few generations, or of the electronics boys at M.I.T. and their servomotor robots, or of the computer men at Guggenheim Lab here who already live in a world of 10-miles-per-second speeds and man-made satellites, or the biochemists at Chicago to whom life is a series of electronic and molecular relationships . . . and all the rest of us—patient, relentless and ruthless. Then I ride with these people on the Pasadena bus and I think, 'Don't you realize what we're doing to you and your world? You ought to be excited and frightened and be preparing for it'—and then I realize that they're doing just the right thing, taking it day by day."

Such was the vision of 1969 of the young man from Cal Tech. He apparently did not think at all of the Sierra wilderness that we had been planning for 1969. "Everything is going to be different," he said. Everything!

#### *The need for reassurance*

As I read that two years ago, I wondered, and I still wonder. I wished I could know the young man from Cal Tech, and all the young men whose so stimulating opinions made that "Intercollegiate Bull Session" such an interesting magazine feature, and the people in the busses too. I wished I could offer an assurance that all is *not* going to be different, that the community of life on the earth which interdependently expresses in so many ways the solar energy of our universe is going to persist and evolve on and on into an eternity of the future. I wished I could suggest that what the unnamed young man from Cal Tech and the people on the bus needed was an awareness of this kinship of all life that could indeed be theirs with a journey to the wildness so near them. I dare say that there may have been those on that Pasadena bus who did know the wilderness and could themselves have reassured the young man.

We do need this reassurance. We do need to guard ourselves against a false sense of our own sufficiency. We need to draw ourselves constantly toward the center of things

and not allow our eccentricity to carry us off on a tangent, off toward an increasing unhappiness.

We are a part of the wildness of the universe. That is our nature. Our noblest, happiest character develops with the influence of wildness. Away from it we degenerate into the squalor of slums or the frustration of clinical couches. With the wilderness we are at home.

Some of us think we see this so clearly that for ourselves, for our children, our continuing posterity, and our fellow men we covet with a consuming intensity the fullness of the human development that keeps its contact with wildness. Out of the wilderness, we realize, has come the substance of our culture, and with a living wilderness—it is our faith—we shall have also a vibrant culture, an enduring civilization of healthful renew themselves when they are in contact with the earth.

#### *This is what we lose*

This is not a disparagement of our civilization—no disparagement at all—but rather an admiration of it to the point of perpetuating it. We like the beef from the cattle grazed on the public domain. We relish the vegetables from the lands irrigated by virtue of the Bureau of Reclamation—our Bureau of Reclamation, too, we should recall now and then. We carry in our packs aluminum manufactured with the help of hydroelectric power from great reservoirs. We motor happily on paved highways to the approaches of our wildernesses. We journey in streamliner trains and in transcontinental airplanes to conferences on wilderness preservation. We know the exultation of the music and the spoken words (some of them anyhow) marvelously brought to us by radio. We nourish and refresh our minds from books manufactured out of the pulp of our forests. We enjoy the convenience and comfort of our way of living—urban, village, and rural. And we want this civilization to endure and to be enjoyed on and on by healthful happy citizens.

It is this civilization, this culture, this way of living that will be sacrificed if our wilderness is lost. What sacrifice!

Our only hope to avert this loss is in our deliberate effort to preserve the wilderness we have. The ramifications of our developing mechanical enterprises are such that only those areas which are set aside for preservation will persist as wilderness.

**I**T BEHOOVES US then to do two things: First we must see that an adequate system of wilderness areas is designated for preservation, and then we must allow nothing to alter the wilderness character of the preserves.

We have made an excellent start on such a program. Our obligation now—to those who have been our pioneers and to those of the future, as well as to our own generation—is to see that this program is not undone but perfected.

In our marvelous national park system; in the wilderness, wild, primitive, and roadless areas of our national forests; on extensive tracts of Indian reservations; in certain units of the national wildlife refuge system; and in state parks and some others too, we have areas that have either been set aside as wilderness or that are being protected in a way that safeguards wilderness.

The process of designation of areas of wilderness for preservation, however, is not complete as yet. There are still some to be added—especially grassland, seashore, and desert. There is no doubt, so far as I know, about the correctness of the designation of any of the areas now being preserved. There are, I understand, some boundary adjustments that need to be made for certain areas that were established without opportunity for adequate care as to exact boundaries. There are zoning questions in some of our parks. There are some additions that can be made to established areas. There are private holdings within these public areas that should be acquired.

These aspects of the perfection of the designations should be cared for in a persisting program. And the other potential units in this system of wilderness should be sought out as soon as possible.

A most determined effort should be made to provide for the security of these areas as

wilderness. At present there are so many test cases on our hands—test cases of the public interest with reference to wilderness preservation when in conflict with other enterprises—that conservationists have not had the time or energy to pursue the all-important positive program that alone can prevent the constant recurrence of these controversies.

Hence it is of great importance to treat such a campaign as that now current for the defense of Dinosaur National Monument as a positive drive to attain this better security. The proponents and supporters of the Echo Park and Split Mountain dams in this monument have been impressed, I am sure, by the indignation and protests aroused as the public has become aware of the issues. Wilderness preservationists should not, therefore, relent before the full objective is realized, should not stop short in this effort of obtaining not only the elimination of these two dams but also the firmer protection of all the wilderness we are preserving.

*As soon as we have a clear consensus of conservationists we should most certainly press steadily for the maximum security possible; that is, congressional establishment of a national wilderness system backed by an informed public opinion:*

1. A bill to establish a *national wilderness preservation system* should be drawn up as soon as possible with the joint coöperation of the federal land-administering agencies and conservation organizations.

2. It should affirm the national policy to preserve such a wilderness system.

3. It should define the proper uses of areas within the system and should provide for the protection of the areas from inconsistent uses.

4. Areas to be included in the system should be specified in the bill, and provision for additions to the list of areas by executive order or formal designation by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior should be included, with the further provision that the removal of *any* area from the system can be effected only by Congress.

5. The bill should make clear that no changes in jurisdiction would be involved and that no new land-administration agency

would be established. The agency administering an area designated as a unit in the national wilderness preservation system would simply be charged with the responsibility of preserving its wilderness character. National forest areas would continue as at present but with the guarantee of perpetuity that Congress can give. National park and monument areas would continue under the administration of the National Park Service. Such national wildlife refuges as would be included would be preserved without developments and installations altering their wilderness character.

6. In other words, each area in the system would continue to serve the peculiar purpose that it has, or would have, in the program of its particular administering agency, but every agency would be charged with the responsibility of preserving the wilderness character of any area of the national wilderness preservation system in its custody.

7. A commission or board should be set up to conduct a survey in coöperation with land-administering agencies, to recommend to Congress any necessary adjustments in this program, and to prepare—or coördinate the preparation of—maps and other materials for the information of the public with reference to this wilderness system.

8. If there is not soon a consensus of conservationists with regard to such a program, there should be set up as soon as feasible a national wilderness resources policy commission to formulate a positive program.

*We should keep moving in a positive direction!*

Let us try to be done with a wilderness preservation program made up of a sequence of overlapping emergencies, threats, and de-

fense campaigns! Let's make a concerted effort for a positive program that will establish an enduring system of areas where we can be at peace and not forever feel that the wilderness is a battleground!

A WEEK AGO tonight, in Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., I saw in color motion pictures some of the still-living wilderness of Africa—lions, too, and tigers, elephants, giraffes, impala, and thousands of zebra. As it happens, I do not ever hope to go to Africa, but I have certainly been enriched by its wildness. So can it always be in our culture, if we will it so.

Even as the scenes of once-in-a-lifetime experiences, even as the objective reality that gives life to motion pictures, photographs, writings, and other works of art, the areas of true wilderness will serve their continuing purpose of maintaining our relationships to the primeval, the elemental, the real—whether this relationship at any given time be recreational, scientific, historical, environmental, or devotional.

That night I had with me my five-year-old Edward. His multiplicity of questions about all that exciting wildness in Africa kept me as fully occupied on our way home as the perplexity of this question has tonight. Finally (we were driving home, just the two of us), wearied, he lay down in the car seat beside me. In a moment he sighed and said, "Daddy, was I born to know very much?" And I said, "Yes, I think you were, born to know very much."

And so were we all, I think, and to me it seems that wilderness is certainly an essential part of this inheritance of knowledge that is rightfully ours.

## Mountaineer Outing in Olympics

The Seattle Mountaineers will hold their 1951 Summer Outing in the Olympic National Park. The park features the rugged, snow-covered Olympic Mountains, interspersed with alpine meadows and encompassed with some of the finest stands of virgin timber found in the United States. Wildlife, particularly elk, is abundant. Climbers,

photographers, and valley pounders will all find full opportunities for their pursuits. The two-week outing will commence August 4, and will be climaxed by the ascent of Mount Olympus. Further particulars may be obtained by writing the Outing Secretary, Miss Jean Ripley, 215 13th Ave. N., Seattle 2, Washington.

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## Packers in the High Sierra

For the benefit of those wishing to plan their own pack trips, there are given below the members listed by the High Sierra Packers' Association. The order is roughly south to north, and for each one the information is the name of the outfit or of the operator, the summer address, and (W) the winter address if different. Additional information can be obtained by writing to the individual packers or from the Association secretaries: *Western Unit*—G. W. Philpott, 1278 Arthur, Fresno, Calif.

*Eastern Unit*—Herbert London, Bishop.

### Western Unit

Rutherford Pack Station, Owen Rutherford, P. O. Box 577, Springville, Calif.  
 Balch Park Pack Station, Roy C. Negus, Springville, Calif.  
 MK Pack Trains and Resort, Ray Buckman, Mineral King; (W) Three Rivers, Calif.  
 Cecil Pack Train, E. E. Cecil, Kings Canyon National Park; (W) Rt. 1, Box 938, Woodlake, Calif.  
 Bar Seven Pack Train, Sam Davis, Cedar Grove, Kings Canyon Nat'l Park; (W) Dunlap.  
 High Sierra Packer, Rae Crabtree, Dinkey Creek; (W) Academy, Calif.  
 Diamond X Pack Train, Walter Bunn, Dinkey Creek; (W) 4310 Ventura Ave., Fresno, Calif.  
 Glen T. Burn Pack Train, Glen T. Burn, Huntington Lake; (W) Star Rt. 2, Clovis, Calif.  
 F. E. Fike Pack Station, F. E. Pike, P. O. Box 118, Lakeshore; (W) P. O. Box 82, Raisin City, Calif.  
 Diamond D Guest Ranch, Nate Combs, Lakeshore; (W) Prather, Calif.  
 High Sierra Pack Station, J. E. & T. E. Cunningham, Mono Hot Springs; (W) Northfork, Calif.

Fred Wass Pack Outfit, Fred Wass, Fish Camp; (W) Mariposa, Calif.

### Eastern Unit

Earl V. Pascoe and Son, Road's End, Calif.  
 Sam N. Lewis and Son, Coso Junction, Inyo County, Calif.  
 Henry Olivas, Olancha, Calif.  
 Jordan Hot Springs Pack Station, Olancha, Calif.  
 Barney Sears Cottonwood Pack Station, Leo Rogers, Cartago, Calif.  
 Mt. Whitney Pack Trains, Lone Pine, Calif.  
 Hall's Pack Trains, P. O. Box 221, Independence, Calif.  
 High Sierra Pack Trains, Archie C. Dean, Independence, Calif.  
 Parker's Pack Train, P. O. Box 141, Independence, Calif.  
 Glacier Pack Train, Big Pine, Calif.  
 Rainbow Pack Outfit, Dudley Boothe and Orville Houghton, Bishop, Calif.  
 Schober Pack Train, Bishop, Calif.  
 Pine Creek Pack Station, Bishop, Calif.  
 Rock Creek Pack Station, Herbert London, P. O. Box 248, Bishop, Calif.  
 Hilton Lakes Camp and Pack Station, Clyde Pearson, Bishop, Calif.  
 Convict Lake Pack Outfit, Ivan White and Paul Martin, Bishop, Calif.  
 McGee Creek Pack Station, Chuck and Helen Lumpkin, Bishop, Calif.  
 Red's Meadow Pack Train, Arch Mahan, Mammoth Lakes, Calif.  
 Frontier Pack Train, Elmer C. Jensen, P. O. Box 123, June Lake, Calif.  
 Jay Pearce, Bridgeport, Calif.  
 Bogard's Camp, Jack and Lucile Bogard, Bridgeport, Calif.  
 Claude Hunewill, Bridgeport, Calif.  
 Leavitt Meadows Pack Train, Allie W. Robinson, Bridgeport, Calif.

## Speaking for the Federation

Are you reading the *Western Outdoor Quarterly*? While our *Sierra Club Bulletin* keeps us well posted on conservation matters, it cannot cover the entire front. The *Quarterly*, the official publication of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, is another means of keeping abreast of the news. Immediate problems of conservation and legislative developments are reported in the *Quarterly*,

as well as news of what the western clubs are doing. A subscription to this interesting publication accompanies an associate membership in the Federation—all for \$1.00 annually. Every dollar membership is one more link in the chain of coöperation that gives the conservationists strength to work for their beliefs. Send yours to Olga Madsen, Box 167, Woodacre, Marin Co., California.



WIND RIVER COUNTRY  
Photographs by Mark F. Meier



## A.A.C. Plans Camp

The American Alpine Club will hold a summer camp from August 6 to 17 in the Wind River Range of Wyoming. This will be a chance for the members of the club to meet and climb with one another in one of the most rugged and beautiful mountain ranges of the United States. This camp is being conducted at the suggestion of many members who have long felt a need for such a gathering. Holding it in a climbing area should make it attractive for those who would like to combine a climbing vacation with a chance to meet fellow mountaineers from all over the country. The opportunity to get together, exchange views, become acquainted, and to discuss mutual problems is of prime value.

The Sierra Nevada Section of the American Alpine Club has agreed to undertake the organization and running of the camp this year. It is hoped that this camp can be made an annual affair and from experience gained other sections can organize the camp in turn for future years. The camp manager will be Oscar A. Cook, secretary-treasurer of the sponsoring section. Assisting in the field will be Philip C. Bettler and Richard C. Houston. Richard M. Leonard and David R. Brower are also members of the committee.

A base camp will be established at Island Lake, in the heart of the Wind River Range. From there ready access may be had to many of the best climbs in the area: the Titcomb Pinnacles, Gannett Peak, Fremont Peak, Sacajawea, Mt. Helen, and many others. For those who may want to take things easy part of the time, there are many interesting and beautiful areas to be visited in the surrounding country.

The camp will be very informal and the members may come and go as they please. Some evening programs on club affairs or subjects of general interest to mountaineers are planned. The camp is open to members of the American Alpine Club and their families.

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## Dept. of Amplification

Division of Fish and Game  
1842 McKinley Avenue  
Fresno, California

April 16, 1951

David R. Brower, Editor

Sierra Club Bulletin

Dear Mr. Brower:

The Sierra Club Bulletin for February 1951 (p. 8) uses the term "Grinnell Creek," stating that: "This name shows on no maps, but has been proposed in honor of the late Joseph Grinnell for the stream (and lakes) tributary to Mono Creek and opposite Second Recess."

Before this new term gets wide recognition, I should like to point out that this stream is already well known as "Laurel Creek." Mr. Glenn Burns, Huntington Lake packer, tells me that the name Laurel Creek has been well established since 1920. I have known of this name for at least twelve years and recall seeing a "Laurel Creek" sign near the lowermost trail crossing some years ago. I believe that the choice of a new name would be unwise.

Dr. Grinnell's name is applied, however, to the largest lake (the tri-partite one) shown in the aerial photographs on page 6 of the February Bulletin.

It may be of interest to know that the lake was given this name by Mr. Leon Talbott in 1940 at the suggestion of Mr. Elden H. Vestal (both of the Division of Fish and Game). Mr. Talbott first planted it in 1940 with rainbow trout from Fern Creek Hatchery. A year later it was inadvertently stocked again—this time with eastern brook—by our Huntington Lake Hatchery in the belief that it was barren. At this time it was given the name of "Leffingwell Lake" by Mr. W. O. White. Shortly thereafter we discovered the synonymy and have since used the prior name.

Grinnell Lake was officially signed by Mr. Olin Hagen, of Huntington Park, Mr. Herbert London, High Sierra Packer, Bishop, and Mr. Vestal on July 12, 1950. The sign was especially made for the purpose by the Inyo National Forest from the wood of

Bristle-Cone Pine from White Mountains, Mono County.

Since only two of the lakes shown on the photo are labelled on U. S. Geological Survey or Forest Service maps, a few notes on some of the others shown here may also be of interest. (All of the locations given below have reference to the center panel on p. 6.)

Bighorn Lake (which is labelled on maps) is at the extreme western edge  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch south of the margin. The lake southeast,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from Bighorn is called "Rosy Finch Lake." I gave it this name in 1943 when we first surveyed it for fish planting. The small tarn between it and Grinnell Lake has been known as Laurel Lake for quite a few years. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches south of the margin. (In the upper panel one can hardly see it.) Little Grinnell Lake is the C-shaped tarn which appears at the northern edge of the panel. I also named it in 1943. Mott Lake (named on maps) is at the extreme western margin, one inch south of Bighorn. And Billy Glenn Lake lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch south, southeast of Mott. It was named in 1945 after Glenn Burns and Bill Mudersbach who planted it that year.

At present, Rosy Finch, Mott and Billy Glenn contain rainbow trout; Laurel Lake has eastern brook; Grinnell contains both rainbows and brooks. I believe that the other lakes are all barren.

Yours truly,

William A. Dill,

District Fisheries Biologist

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[continued from page 3]

Nature's formations would be under water and would be lost to students and nature lovers.

No complaint would be made if it were not for the fact that competent engineers have stated that there are other places, not in the National Park, that would serve as a site just as well. Is it not wise to exhaust all possibilities first? Can't we convince the Bureau that we intend to keep our parks as they are, for if they get into one under any pretext, it may be the wedge to get into the rest of them. We of America can prevent this from happening if we let our opinions be known.

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## More Miscellany

*Deductible.* The Sierra Club has been advised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that it is exempt from Federal Income tax, as it has been shown that the club has organized and is operated exclusively for educational and scientific purposes. This means that contributions and dues to the Sierra Club are deductible by the donors, as are "bequests, legacies, devises or transfers to or for the Sierra Club's use . . ." and gifts of property.

*In the Library.* Now available for reference in the library, is the second printing, out this year, of Howard E. McMinn's *Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs*, recently presented to the club. This valuable book, which includes 800 species and 200 varieties of native shrubs, as well as some introductions, first came out in 1939 and has been constantly in demand by botanists and horticulturists.

*Boys in the Sierra:* Jules Eichorn, well-known Sierra Club member and mountaineer, is leading a mountain trip for boys from 13 to 18

years into the Sierra this summer, starting from North Lake and traveling via Piute Pass, Glacier Divide, Colby Meadow, Evolution Lake, Muir Pass, LeConte Canyon, Dusy Basin, Bishop Pass, and South Lake.

The trip is mainly for the purpose of initiating young men into the joys of mountaineering, knapsacking, camping, and fishing and to instill the need for conservation and protection of the Sierra Nevada.

The journey will start July 2 and end July 29. For further details write Jules Eichorn (1104 West Selby Lane, Menlo Park).

Members climbing Mt. Langley this summer are requested to bring back the thermometer left on the V-shaped rock at the southwest corner of the summit plateau and mail same to the club office. Kindly note the maximum and minimum temperatures shown on the thermometer and include same in the package.

The thermometer was placed there in 1949 and the results should prove extremely interesting as last winter was supposed to have been extremely cold in the higher mountain regions.

## As We Were—and Still Are

From an account of the Second Annual Outing of the Sierra Club in 1902, appearing in *The Sunday Call* (undated), as a full-page feature story.

"What the members of the Sierra Club will recall with no little profit are the talks [at the campfire] of Mr. Warren Olney, Mr. Newhall and Mr. LeConte. Mr. Olney recounted the story of the founding of the club, of the aims of the founders, the work already accomplished in the preservation of forests, and indicated much that remains to

be done in the adjustment of the claims of the sheep men. The reception of this speech by the club showed plainly that the organization has not become 'a society for the giving of picnics,' as some have feared; but that it represents an earnest devotion to that purpose expressed by the founders of the Sierra Club in the following terms: 'To enlist the support and coöperation of the people and the Government in preserving the forests and other natural features of the Sierra Nevada . . .'"

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